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From State Dem. Committee

When the democratic state committee meets in St. Louis the latter part of the month, probably February 25, it will have as its guests the Democratic Press association of Missouri. The rural democratic editors are the most heroic band of warriors that ever defended the citadel of democracy or led a charge against the cohorts of entrenched greed. As brave and true as Leonidas Spartans, and as dependable and loyal as the continental troops at Valley Forge, they return from every political battle field with their shield or upon it. There are those who sneer at the country editor and belittle his influence. In their ignorance, they do not know that the democratic editors of rural Missouri have fought and won the battles of the party in every campaign in this state for a generation. The state committee realizes the worth and appreciates the work of the democratic press, and hence honors itself in honoring the "men behind the democratic guns" in Old Missouri. You want to keep an eye on the Democratic Press association this year—it is going to immortalize itself by carrying the colors of Woodrow Wilson and the state democratic ticket to victory in November.

A load of fat lambs sold for \$11 per cwt. on the market last week—a new record high price for mutton. Yes, indeed, this is the same sheep the calamity howlers of the republican party said you couldn't give away if Wilson was elected president. Just how any stand-patter can look a sheep in the face is too nery a question for us to answer.

President Wilson wants to take the tariff issue out of politics by turning the matter over to a tariff commission. Might as well dispose of the old stand-pat bugaboo that way as any, seeing that nobody is going to pay any attention to the tariff talkers this year anyway. The issue this year revolves around upholding Wilson's peace with honor policy and his plan for adequate national defense.

The invincible battalions of the militant democracy of Missouri are whirling into line and forming in battle array with their faces towards the stand-pat forces of plutocracy. The bugle call is sounding over hill tops and through valleys and the clans of the common people are trooping to the front, eager for the fray. There is no longer any question as to the outcome of the 1916 campaign. The only issue in doubt is the size of the democratic majority. They win, who believe they can, and every Missouri democrat knows that his party will be returned from the field a victor in November.

Any democrat of proper gubernatorial calibre, if nominated, can be elected at the next election. That's a powerful sound decree you have handed down, judge. Time will prove its truth.

"Nobody doubts that given time enough we can assert any amount of force necessary. But when the world is on fire, how much time do you want to take to be ready? When you know that there are combustible materials in the life of the world and in your own national life, and that the sky is full of floating sparks from a great conflagration, are you going to sit down and say it is time when the fire begins to do something about it?"

Here is a query propounded by the president that the wailing Jeremiahs of g. o. p. might answer.

"America is not afraid of anybody. I know I reflect your feeling and the feeling of all our citizens when I say the only thing I am afraid of is not being ready to perform my duty. I am afraid of the danger of in-

adequacy. I am afraid of the danger of not being able to express the correct character of this country with the tremendous might and effectiveness whenever we are called upon to act in the field of the world's affairs."

This center shot was fired by the president at Kansas City last week. And it rang the bell, too.

The income tax, the most just of all taxes, has been upheld in every particular by the United States Supreme court. This is another constructive measure of democracy.

Bill Astor dug up about five million of American inherited dollars in order to buy the title of an English baron. Bill could stand the democracy of America. The doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" stuck in Bill's gizzard. Here's hoping Johnnie Bull will pull Bill's leg to the last dollar.

The progressives are to hold their convention at Kansas City April 3 to select delegates to the National Bull Moose convention at Chicago in June. The leaders of the party let it be known that the nomination of either of our men by the stand-pat republicans would be acceptable to the Missouri progressives, namely, Roosevelt, Teddy, the Oyster Bay statesman, or T. R. In other words, unless the stand-patters permit the Bull Moose to swallow the elephant, the Missouri progressives will go it alone.

The wailing Jeremiahs of the republican party in Missouri, not content with busting the state treasury every change of the moon, are also croaking a woe-be-gone dirge about Uncle Sam being a bankrupt. On January 11 a government statement showed that Uncle Sam had over two billions of dollars in his strong box—a billion and a half in gold and a half billion in silver. That does not look like your Uncle Samuel was going "over the hill to the poor house," does it? Let the calamity howlers rave—both state and nation are paying 100 cents on the dollar over the counter upon demand.

The Young Men's Democratic association will hold its next rally at Mexico, Mo., March 3. This organization of fighting young democrats is doing much good work and should be encouraged in every way possible. Make up your mind now to attend this rally and help swell the democratic tidal wave that is to engulf the stand-pat forces of plutocracy this fall. When the young men go to the front, victory perches upon the standards of democracy.

Get Posts Now.

The fence post problem is becoming more serious each year, and the forestry department of the Missouri College of Agriculture has been testing various methods of meeting the situation. Probably the most successful plan, for the immediate future at least, will be to use home-grown woods, giving them such creosote or other treatments as will increase their period of usefulness. A common and easy method of treating posts on the farm has been charring the butts of the posts. Charcoal cannot rot and a layer of it around the butt of the post should furnish very good protection. In fact, however, this coat of charcoal cracks so badly that the little fungous plants which cause decay are able to get through and shorten the life of the post.

Charring, then, will not enable the fence builder to use willow, cottonwood, sycamore or blackoak, so he must replace them with the more expensive white cedar posts, costing from twenty-five to thirty-five cents apiece, or with the more durable mulberry, white oak, black locust or hedge posts, which, in many localities, are not plentiful enough to sup-

ply the demand fully. The more perishable woods sometimes used must be replaced every two or three years, unless they can be preserved in some way. It is this deficiency that the College of Agriculture hoped to enable fence builders to remedy, by means of its experiments, but with the failure of charring it has turned to the use of creosote.

Charring failed to lengthen the life of willow, cottonwood, ironwood, hackberry or basswood sufficiently to make them satisfactory post materials and probably white walnut, hickory, white elm, sassafras and red bud are not helped much either, altho tests with them have not been continued long enough to give the final results. Charring appeared to give much better results in case of black walnut, river birch, oaks, hedge, sugar maple, black locust, honey locust, Kentucky coffee tree, dogwood, black ash, catalpa. The sap wood of catalpa, hedge, black walnut and black locust was almost completely burned in charring and, since the heart wood of these species is much more durable than the sap wood, but few kinds of wood are left which show any possible beneficial effects from charring.

Those who wish the benefits of the directions which the college is able to give as result of the uncompleted tests of the use of creosote and other similar preservatives should address the Department of Forestry, Columbia, Missouri.

Some Facts About Pneumonia.

Pneumonia germs are nearly always present in the throats of most well persons, at least during the winter and influenza. The germs may live there indefinitely without causing any diseased condition, especially if the person remains in good general health. If, however, his bodily condition falls below the normal, the germ may gain the upper hand and pneumonia result.

The prevention of pneumonia therefore becomes largely a personal matter. It consists chiefly in so living as to keep our bodies in a good healthy condition all the time, according to Dr. M. P. Ravenel of the department of preventive medicine of the University of Missouri at Columbia.

Pneumonia is of two kinds, lobar pneumonia, the more common form among adults, and broncho pneumonia, which is common in children. All types of pneumonia are infectious and caused by germs. The disease is not, however, very contagious. It may be transmitted directly from a sick person to a well person, and this often happens in a house where there is a case of pneumonia, but such is not the usual beginning of the disease.

The pneumococcus, the germ which causes the lobar form of the disease, found in the throats of well persons, is transmitted from person to person in the spray from coughing, sneezing and talking. An attack of some other disease is often complicated by pneumonia for this reason. An ordinary cold reduces resistance so that the pneumonia germ grows and causes the disease. The cold does not "run into" pneumonia but it makes infection possible.

Continual overwork and excessive fatigue, or continual under nourishment may predispose to pneumonia. The use of alcohol predisposes very strongly to the disease. Pneumonia is also more severe and runs a higher mortality among alcohol users. Natural old age predisposes to pneumonia, and there is always a large number of more or less unpreventable deaths from the disease among the aged.

Exposure to cold, unless extreme and prolonged, is seldom a predisposing factor. We may accustom

ourselves to considerable cold and hence lessen the exposure factor by not bundling ourselves up unnecessarily, especially about the throat. The morning cold bath and plenty of outdoor exercise also accustoms one to the winter weather. Above all an abundance of pure fresh air in sleeping and living rooms is important.

The Law of Diminishing Returns

Deep soil and sufficient plant food are no more essential for growing corn than room. If we had unlimited land at our disposal and wanted to grow 100 bushels of corn, we could raise that amount with the least effort by planting a large number of acres. But land is all occupied. We cannot have all we need to produce the 100 bushels with the least labor. Instead of planting a large area in corn, we reduce the number of acres and put on more labor. One hundred bushels can be produced on two acres on most any land in southeast Missouri with a very moderate amount of labor. One might produce this amount on one acre if he would give the necessary labor.

Suppose to produce 60 bushels of corn on one acre requires 20 hours of labor. It does not follow that if we put 40 hours of labor on the same acre we could grow 120 bushels. A total of 40 hours would probably produce only 80 bushels. That is, the first 20 hours produced 60 bushels and the second 20 hours produced only 20 bushels.

In an article last week we tried to show how a system of renting land could be devised that would inevitably distribute this last 20 bushels between the landlord and tenant. If the landlord received only one-third up to 60 bushels and a smaller per cent or none at all produced above 60 bushels the tenant would be encouraged to do better farming. S. B. BANCROFT, Department of Agriculture, State Normal School, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Hard Explaining for the Republicans.

How will the republicans explain some things that will be asked them the coming campaign? How, for instance, will they explain the testimony of Rear Admiral Stanford that we have only one thoroughly dependable deep water navy yard, that at Bremerton or Puget Sound, near Seattle. The fact that money has been poured out like water on the yards is well known. Yet, in spite of the money, there is not enough water to make the yards accessible to the big ships if they should be increased in draught by injury in action.

What did the republican party do with the many millions that have been appropriated for building navy yards and dry docks? The charge is made that it frittered away those millions and built yards for political purposes that could never be serviceable. Were they built to get votes, or to reward party workers? Other testimony now being taken before congressional committees show similar work in spending the appropriations for the army. The republican leaders will be asked many questions in regard to these matters and what security will be given that the same thing will not continue if the party is returned to power?

These serious charges are not made by political opponents to gain a party advantage. They come from an entirely different source and have aroused the interest of voters all over the country. It will not do to ignore them. They will be very troublesome during the coming campaign.—St. Joseph Observer.

An election will be held in Cape Girardeau county on February 19, for the purpose of electing a judge of the Common Pleas court to fill the unexpired term of Judge R. G. Ramsey, deceased.

Hon. John H. Bradley, of Kennett, for Judge of the Springfield Court of Appeals.

In this issue of The Press will appear the announcement of the Hon. John H. Bradley of Kennett, Missouri, for the democratic nomination for the office of judge of the Springfield Court of Appeals.

Mr. Bradley was born January 23, 1875, in Dunklin county where he yet resides, and was reared there on a farm, as a youth he attended the public schools in that county. Later he attended the Third district Normal school at Cape Girardeau, and the Missouri State University at Columbia, from which later institution he graduated in the year 1902. He is in the prime of manhood, a ripe scholar, a high toned gentleman, and a lawyer of recognized ability. For years Mr. Bradley has enjoyed a good practice in his county, and has frequently been in the circuit court in a number of the southeast Missouri counties.

Mr. Bradley is endowed with a judicial mind and temperament which eminently fit and qualify him for judge of our appellate court. The Springfield Court of Appeals was created by act of the legislature in 1909, and since that time the following counties have had a representative upon that bench: Laclede, Jasper, Polk, Green and Newton. So far, southeast Missouri has not been represented, and in justice to a faithful democracy and a great and growing section, southeast Missouri is entitled to this nomination. Southeast Missouri is a rapidly developing section, and owing to that fact, has always had and will have, a large volume of litigation involving drainage and reclamation problems in which the people are vitally interested. Furthermore, southeast Missouri casts a heavy democratic vote, and upon this section must fall the burden of electing a democrat to the office of judge of the Springfield Court of Appeals. Dunklin county, Mr. Bradley's home, is the banner democratic county in southeast Missouri, and in the entire district its democratic majority being greater than any county in the district. Dunklin county and her immediate neighbors have been the saving grace to democratic candidates for congress, and other democratic candidates for state and district offices for years, and she presents Mr. Bradley as her candidate this year, and asks that the democracy of the district return in a measure the favors heretofore received from the faithful democracy of southeast Missouri. No man is closer to the people than John H. Bradley, and no lawyer in the entire district is better equipped and qualified, and we have no hesitancy in presenting Mr. Bradley's name to the democracy of the forty-four counties for this district, and bespeak for him the careful consideration of all.

Mr. Bradley's practice has been a general practice, and he is not aligned with this or that, he is just a plain, experienced successful country lawyer, and liked by all. Southeast Missouri is entitled to recognition and a place on the bench of the Springfield Court of Appeals, and no man from southeast Missouri would better grace that position than Hon. John H. Bradley of Kennett. He is entitled to consideration at the hands of the democracy of the district, not only because of his geographical location and the political significance attached to his candidacy. If John H. Bradley, as he is known among his friends, is nominated for this position, it is predicted that it will greatly enhance the chances of democratic victory in November. The district and the democratic party will not make any mistake by nominating

John H. Bradley of Kennett, Dunklin county, for judge of the Springfield Court of Appeals.

Obituary

Stella M. Huffman, daughter of Sam and Lizzie Irvin, was born September 23, 1893; died January 3, 1916, aged 22 years, 3 months and 11 days.

She was married to Dan Huffman, January 1, 1911. She leaves behind a husband, one darling little boy, father, mother and five brothers besides many other relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

She accepted Christ in early life and united with the Methodist church and was a good Christian. God saw to it His infinite wisdom to call her from labor to reward.

She had been in bad health over three years, but bore her affliction patiently. Just before she went away she said that there was room for me. She saw her place, we know she did. Goodbye, Stella, you will be sadly missed, but we hope to meet you in Heaven.

Lord give us strength our love to bear, And lead us in the heavenly way; Oh, may we meet our darling there, Where no farewell tears are shed.

Dearest loved one, we must lay thee In the silent grave's embrace, But thy memory will be cherished Till we see thy Heavenly face.

Darling Stella, thou hast left us, In this world so dark and drear; In the lonely hours of evening, Now thy voice we cannot hear.

Dearest Stella, thou hast left us, And our hearts are sad and lone, But in Heaven we hope to meet thee Before Jesus' heavenly throne.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Giles of Fredericksburg, after which the body was laid to rest in the Union cemetery. H. H. MORRIS.

Whitewater had a destructive fire on January 28, when the mercantile establishment of the Consolidated Store company was destroyed. The building, owned by G. O. Kinder, who was manager of the business.

Shooting at Naylor

Charley Slattery, aged 13 years, son of Charles Slattery, was shot in the left arm and hand Saturday afternoon by Landon Sherrell, of about the same age. The shooting occurred at the Slattery home in Naylor Saturday afternoon. A double barrel shot gun, charged with No. 8 shot was used. The Slattery boy will recover. The trouble, it is said, was the result of an attempt being made by the Slattery boy to destroy a fishing pole which belonged to Sherrell. —Doniphan Prospect-News.

Richard Beckett, the 19-year-old boy who, several weeks ago passed and attempted to pass several forged checks around town, was sentenced Tuesday by Judge Huck to five years in the pen. Prosecuting Attorney Anthony informed the court that if all the charges in the forgery matter were brought against the boy that about 96 years would be the smallest penalty that could be assessed against him. The check passed on Watts Brothers was the only offense charged in the information and the minimum penalty of five years was given. He will be taken to Jefferson City right away.

Killed Four Wolves.

W. W. Karr and Tom Wimp killed four wolves on the dump of No. 8 ditch this week. Two were black and two were grey wolves and three were female and one male. The latter was a splendid specimen measuring six feet four inches from tip to tip and Karr, who killed him with a pistol shot, says he stood three feet tall. The animals were driven to the dump by the water and subsist on the rats and other small game, there being thousands of these small animals on the dump, but this is the largest number of wolves seen in one place.—East Plains Eagle.